

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

CHANGE IN CARRIERS.—Mr. John Hanhauser will hereafter serve our subscribers residing in the district bounded by the north side of Thompson street and Montgomery avenue, between the west side of Fifth street and the east side of Broad. Mr. J. W. Parks, the former carrier, is no longer in our employ, and subscribers will please give the pay for their papers to Mr. Hanhauser alone.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The completion of the Suez Canal will apparently solve the problem which puzzled the European navigators for many centuries, and at last furnish the short passage to the Indies which Columbus strove in vain to discover, after one of the mightiest nations on the globe had been created in the New World which he found peopled by savages. It remains to be seen whether the enterprise will prove, in all respects, an industrial and financial success. Although this is highly probable, yet, in this practical age, men prefer to await tangible and fully-attested results before they render a final and comprehensive judgment on any novel project. It is difficult, if not impossible, to assign limits to the capabilities of modern engineers. Give them men and money enough, and they can not only dig ship canals, but remove mountains and construct edifices far more gigantic and imposing than the famed Egyptian pyramids. The real question at issue is, whether the new ship canal will prove a paying investment, and whether its utility, as measured in dollars and cents, will afford a remunerative recompense for the labor and expenditure involved in its construction and repair. The boat canals, especially in northern latitudes, have been superseded by railroads to such an extent, that even the great Erie Canal of New York, although sustained by continued State appropriations, is barely able to compete, during the summer months, with the railway lines, and the ordinary canal stocks are among the poorest of modern investments. It is possible, however, that the success of the most gigantic artificial water communication ever constructed may react favorably upon some of the boat canals by suggesting methods for their improvement, and that the triumph of M. Lesseps, at Suez, may not only insure the construction of an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but give a new impetus to the various important internal canal projects now under consideration in the United States and other countries.

The commercial advantages of the Suez Canal, although very great, may be over-estimated. It will shorten the length of voyages, and thus save the interest on cargoes, the wear and tear of ships, the cost of freight, and the wages and time of crews, but when these savings are added up, the sum total is, after all, not strikingly impressive in these times of huge financial aggregates, for the reason that when a sailing vessel is fairly started on what is at best a long and tedious voyage, no very great expenditure is involved in its prolongation for a few weeks or even a few months. There is, however, an ample margin for profit if the Suez Canal permanently realizes the expectations of its projectors, and ship-owners can well afford to pay them a large percentage on the cost of their work, if they practically abrogate the tedious route around Cape Horn.

The American merchants of the Atlantic coast will share the advantages of the new improvement with the Europeans. They, too, will find their shortest sea route to Calcutta and Canton by the Suez Canal until a similar work is completed on the Isthmus of Darien. But, meanwhile, California and Oregon will remain the most convenient avenues of communication between the eastern coast of Asia and a civilized and friendly people. No triumph of modern engineering can neutralize the great natural advantage connected with the western frontier of our ocean-bound republic, and every year of progress will add immensely to the utilization of this superiority. In spite of all that France or England can do, San Francisco can still trade more advantageously with China and Japan than Marseilles or Liverpool, and, in a national point of view, it matters but little in what section of our wide domain the immediate profits of Asiatic commerce are realized.

The jealous hostility displayed by Great Britain to the early movements of M. Lesseps shows how much she dreads the proximity of another powerful rival in her gigantic schemes of Asiatic aggrandizement and aggression. The new canal will greatly diminish the former difficulties in the way of a prompt despatch of French fleets and French armies to the coast of Southern or Eastern Asia. Already the advancing lines of Russian absorption closely approach the English outposts, and the day may not be far distant when France, too, will seek to sway vast districts of territory and countless hordes of human beings on Asiatic soil. If Napoleon III, or his successors, choose to embark on such an undertaking, the aid furnished by M. Lesseps will prove invaluable. It will diminish the risk, dangers, and difficulties a hundred fold, and this single fact may work changes in the destiny of a large portion of mankind which will outweigh in importance the prospective commercial results of the new improvement.

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

For a number of years past the probabilities of the ultimate removal of the national capital from Washington to some point more near the geographical centre of the continent have been discussed without any very serious thought being bestowed upon the subject. During the past summer, however, St. Louis and other presumably eligible localities, for want of something more important to agitate themselves over, have managed to get up an excitement in a small way by discussing the expediency and propriety of such a removal. As a matter of course, the people of the Mississippi Valley are all of one mind as to the propriety of locating the capital somewhere between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The only trouble is, that each city and town, every settlement of half-a-dozen shanties, and every tract of land upon which it is hoped that a city may sometime be built, considers that it is the one locality that combines all the essentials of a first-class position for the desired purpose.

This subject has excited but little or no interest east of the Allegheny Mountains, except in the city of Washington, which has been thrown into a sort of agony of fear at the very idea of withdrawing from it the public patronage by which it lives. The ineligibility of Washington, on many accounts, as a site for the national capital is generally admitted; and if a choice was to be made at this day, it is very certain that it would not be the spot selected. The citizens of Washington know this perfectly well, and hence their tribulation. To the majority of the nation, however, the objections urged against Washington are not of so much importance as to warrant the expense and trouble of a removal, and the probabilities are that the dome of the Capitol will overlook the broad Potomac for many generations to come.

To make assurance doubly sure, however, the right of Congress to order a removal of the seat of government is to be tested. It is argued that the Government having accepted the District of Columbia from the States of Maryland and Virginia, under a provision of the Constitution, it cannot cede it back again to them without an amendment of the Constitution. But Congress has already ceded back to Virginia that portion of the District south of the Potomac, and the right to do so has never yet been questioned. Those opposed, however, to the removal of the capital are going to bring this up as a test case by disputing the right of Mr. Mackenzie, the lately elected member of Congress from Alexandria, to sit as a Representative from Virginia. We have no doubt that the unconstitutionality of the retrocession of the southern section of the District of Columbia will be proved if it is made a test question; and we are glad that it is likely to come up, as it will be an easy way of putting a quietus on the agitation that is going on about removing the seat of government to St. Louis or some other place in the far West.

TORPEDOES FOR COAST DEFENSE.

DURING the Rebellion torpedoes were largely used by the Rebels for river and harbor defense, and, as is well known, oftentimes with terrible effect. These engines of destruction were much denounced by those who took more of a humanitarian than a military view of their performances, but military and naval men were quick to see their importance for both offensive and defensive warfare, and before the close of the Rebellion they were introduced in our own operations, and their efficiency sufficiently demonstrated. The Rebel torpedoes were generally very crude affairs, although some of them displayed considerable ingenuity in the arrangements for exploding them, but owing to their imperfect construction and the want of skill in those operating them, it is probable that not one of five hundred ever produced any effect, and those that did explode often destroyed friend as well as enemy. In our service several ingenious machines were invented, and much attention was given by military and naval men to the consideration of this new element in warfare—for the torpedo will practically be a new element, as it has never been used to any great extent before the Rebellion, and it has never been brought to such a state of perfection as to make it an object for serious consideration either as an offensive or defensive weapon.

In the navy a regular torpedo corps has been organized under the orders of the Ordnance Bureau, and it has been placed under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Mathews, an intelligent officer, who has bestowed much study upon the subject of constructing and operating torpedoes. This corps is now operating in Newport harbor, and the Navy Department has taken measures to have all the officers of the navy duly instructed in torpedo practice. This is an important move in the right direction, and there is very little doubt that a high degree of efficiency will be reached in a short time, so that the approaches to our harbors can be made nearly impassable by any hostile force, and that too at a comparatively small expense. The Secretary of War, it is reported, has directed the organization of a similar corps in the army, so that both branches of the military service can co-operate.

Terrible as are torpedoes, they are no more cruel than other instruments of warfare, and they are just as legitimate for the purpose of crippling an enemy as any of the military engines now in use. If we must have war, we must have all the means we can command for carrying it on, only avoiding as far as possible unnecessary cruelty, and the use of torpedoes forms such an effectual means of defense that we are glad the navy and army have entered with spirit upon the task of bringing them up to the highest standard of efficiency.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Among the measures which will probably engage the attention of Congress at the approaching session, those connected with the financial and monetary interests of the nation will attract the deepest interest. While the

public debt is being paid off with unexpected and unexampled rapidity, and while the resumption of specie payments at no distant period is confidently predicted, the pecuniary necessities of the people must be remembered, and it is especially desirable that proper provision be made for the increased demand for a circulating medium which has arisen from the progress and prosperity of the South and West. This is important, not only to the districts referred to, but as a precautionary measure for the relief of the established financial centres. While the business of the nation has increased immensely since the beginning of the war, and enhanced prices have added to the demand for large amounts of money for the management of industrial affairs, the circulating medium is scarcely a whit larger now than it was ten years ago. Then, in addition to hundreds of millions of gold and silver which passed freely from hand to hand, there was a large bank note circulation, which was increased, by State action, in every locality which required increased banking facilities. In the present condition of affairs the use of gold and silver has entirely ceased; and the immediate benefits of the national banking system are confined almost exclusively to the Eastern and Middle States, leaving the South and West in an extremely destitute financial condition. The result is that their industrial operations are constantly impeded, and when their crops are to be moved, such an excessive drain is made upon Philadelphia, New York, and New England, that an unnatural and injurious dearth is produced to our own money markets. The national banking system has worked wonderfully well, but it cannot continue to supply all the wants of a progressive people unless arrangements are speedily made for a liberal extension of its benefits.

There is no good cause for alarm in prospective resumption, and no reason to fear that the burden of the national debt will become unduly oppressive, but it is imperatively necessary that the increase of financial facilities should keep pace with the increase of the varied and wonderfully extensive business transactions of the Republic. If the Government attends properly to its duties connected with this subject, the people will not only keep it supplied with funds, but insure their own prosperity and ward off dangerous panics.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

A EUROPEAN statistician has recently compiled the following table illustrative of the consumption of cotton in Europe during the last ten years:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Average No. of bales, No. of bales from all sources, No. of bales from America. Rows for 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

It will be seen that the diminution of the American supply speedily caused a marked decline in European consumption, but the extraordinary efforts to increase the available product of other cotton-growing regions were so far successful that in 1869 the amount used was a few hundred thousand bales greater than in 1860, notwithstanding a diminution of two millions of bales in the contributions of our plantations. Meanwhile, however, the superiority of American soil for cotton culture has been demonstrated in the most impressive manner, and the fact is now better attested than ever before that those who successfully prosecute this important branch of American industry will ensure munificent rewards for their labor.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Lay Representation Question—Overwhelming Vote of the Ministry in Favor of the Reform.

Table showing the results of the vote on the Lay Representation Question. Columns: State, Total, For, Against.

The above includes the returns from all the full Conferences. Thirty-four have taken action on the question, leaving thirty-eight out of a total of seventy-two to vote. The plan of Lay Delegation submitted by the General Conference provides that three-fourths of the votes in the several Conferences must be in the affirmative, preliminary to its adoption.

TREASURE TROVE.

Captain Kyd's Money Once More.—The antiquarians of Newburg, N. Y., and vicinity, are as much excited over a singular discovery in the village of New Windsor, two miles south of Newburg, as the Hudson, as the archeologists of Oahu, Oahu county are over their big stone giant. The discovery at New Windsor is of a pot of Spanish silver dollars, 650 in number. It was made in this wise:—On Friday afternoon, as the laborers in Mr. P. Corwin's brick yard, situated in the village named, and close to the river's edge, were getting out clay from a bank in the rear of the yard, Mr. Elias Corwin, an old gentleman of eighty-three years of age, and father of the proprietor of the yard, thought to amuse himself by assisting the laborers, using a pickaxe in his work. As he was proceeding away on the top of the bank with his pickaxe, he rolled out an earthen jar, made something after the manner of the water jars in common use in Mexico—round on the bottom, with a narrow neck and opening out at the top. The old gentleman picked up the jar, which was about a foot in length, and found that it was very heavy. On examining it he found no less than 650 large silver coins, all but a few of which were Spanish silver dollars, bearing

dates ranging from 1720 to 1778. Most of the coins seem never to have been in circulation, as they have a bright, fresh, unworn appearance. The mouth of the jar was covered with a flat stone when found.

Chronicle, of course, vary as to the manner of the securing of this treasure-trove. Some suppose that this is a part of Captain Kyd's cash, which has been reported stolen away at so many different points along the Hudson, and for which so many unsuccessful searches have been made. Others think, and their theory is more reasonable, that the treasure was secreted by some soldier or officer of the Revolutionary army, which was encamped in the very neighborhood for the last year and a half of the war. In fact, the Continental army storehouses were located a few paces from where this pot of treasure has been found. In the immediate neighborhood also was the old Ellison House, used by General Hasbrouck Madison, as his headquarters alternately with the Washington, at Newburg, while the army lay encamped here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORIGINAL AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF BOYS SUITS, OF GRACEFUL OUTLINE AND TASTEFULLY TRIMMED. FANCY SUITS FOR THE SMALLER BOYS, AND DRESS, SCHOOL, AND HOME CLOTHES FOR YOUTHS OF ALL AGES.

This Department of our business is an object of careful attention, and is fully up to the advanced standard of the Departments for Gents. The clothing we offer is the finest that can be had. We invite all mothers and others having charge of children to look through this part of the

CHESTNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.—Be it remembered that our Clothing in the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

is superior to any made-up garments to be had elsewhere, and is in every respect equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK.

CARD OF THANKS TO DR. SAMUEL T. K. BECK, No. 40 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

My Dear Sir:—Accept my sincere thanks for your kind and skilful treatment. I am now as well and strong as I ever was, in fact, have more vigor and endurance than I could have thought possible to attain for one so debilitated. My ever grateful and very true friend, EDWARD GORTON, Philadelphia.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

W. R. WRIGHT, No. 63 CHESTNUT STREET, 241

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Third of the Course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, Subject: "Social Fossil." THURSDAY, Nov. 25, Fourth and Last Lecture: "Subject: Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party," at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, Sessions, two Lectures, secured seats, \$1.00.

Single lecture, secured seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Secured seats and Tickets at Trumpler's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S. S. COX, November 29. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1. Hon. ROBERT COLYER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DORODOVA, December 9. WINDMILL HILLS, December 15. Tickets at GOLD'S, No. 223 CHESTNUT STREET. 11 1/2

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESTNUT STREET, second story. 11 3/4

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 5, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, cleared National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. Shareholders of record on the 1st of October 1869, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 228 South THIRD Street.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and closed at 2 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., as usual. THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHOR, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HISTORY HILL, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 12 South FRONT Street. Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 1. CHARLES F. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 1/2

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT ST. 11 3/4

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the scientific method of using NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, RICHIE and WALNUT Streets. 11 3/4

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. SABINE, ALLEN & BELLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world;—it only tints and perfects the hair, and does not destroy the natural color, and is perfectly safe, and does not cause any of the effects of bad dyes, and it leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bachelor's Wig Factory, No. 11 BOND Street, New York. 11 3/4

GROCERIES, ETC. 1309.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb. FINE DEHESA RAISINS. FINEST PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS. FINE LAYER FIGS. CHOICE MEDICINAL WINES AND BRANDIES.

OUR TABLE SHERRY. \$2.50 per gallon by case, or \$2.75 by five-gallon demijohn. 11 10/16

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY, No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 11 15

CO-PARTNERSHIPS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a Partnership, under the name of LEVING & NORRIS, for the purpose of engaging in the business of Real Estate, at No. 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, and 327 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. EDWIN LEVING, RICHARD NORRIS, Philadelphia, November 1, 1869. 11 3/4

\$16,000 TO INVEST IN A FIRST-CLASS City Mortgage for five years. 11 3/4

E. R. JONES, No. 707 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHING. THE COACHMAN—HIS COAT.

When'er I take my rides abroad, How many folks I see A riding in their carriages, As snug as snug can be. And snugger even than the folks Who snugly sit inside, The Coachman sits upon the box, And drives them on their ride.

O happy man upon the box! Of you I'm taking note, So comfortably wrapped within Your splendid overcoat. Where did you get it, coachman, say? With ample fold of cape; With gorgeous buttons all adorned, Of such exquisite shape!

The coachman says, "I got that coat At the GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL, Where splendid overcoats are kept, For coachmen, short and tall. Where richest, finest winter clothes At lowest price are sold, To cover all our citizens, And keep them from the cold!"

Drive on, fellow citizens! This is the place To purchase for the winter Substantial, Elegant, Beautifully fitting Garments for Masculine wear.

LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE IN TOWN. The Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO., ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Very thankfully,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

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Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ART SALE.

MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PEDESTALS, ETC.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers, No. 1110 CHESTNUT Street, will sell at Public Sale on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, by order of Messrs. G. B. PANDOLINI & CO., Importers, Fine Carrara Marble Statuary, French Bronze and Mantel Clocks, with the largest assortment of Vases, Statuettes, Tazzas, and Pedestals ever offered in this city.

The sale will commence on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and be continued in the evening at 7 o'clock. The goods will be open for exhibition on Monday, day and evening.

ART GALLERIES. C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, Frames made to order, repaired and regilt. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

New and Old Engravings, Chromes of all kinds, Auto-types, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand. Paintings restored, re-lined, cleaned, and varnished. Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept at the Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free.

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THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

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Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work.

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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FUR BACK BEAVERS, FUR BACK BEAVERS, JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB.

Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of FANCY CASSIMERES

And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

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